

- Rhopalosiphum fitchii* (Sanderson). 23-31.VII.63—5; 16-31.X.63—6; 16-30.XII.63—15; 11-19.XI.66—4; 12-23.X.69—3.
- Rhopalosiphum maidis* (Fitch). IX.69—5 (Testerman coll—JOB det); 23-31.VII.63—1; 16-31.X.63—6; 16-30.XI.63—15; 11-19.XI.66—4; 12-23.X.69—3.
- \* *Rhopalosiphum padi* (Linnaeus). 16-31.X.63—1; 14-24.VI.69—4; 12-28.X.69—74.
- Roepkea* (*Nearctaphis*) *bakeri* (Cowen). 16-31.X.63—2; 16-29.IX.63—2.
- Schizaphis graminum* (Rondani). 16-31.X.63—1; 16-30.XI.63—1. Very rare in NJ.
- \* *Sipha* (*Rungisia*) *kurdjumovi* (Mordvilko). 16-30.XI.63—1. The only other record for N. Am. known to me is that in Quednau's Aphids of Quebec, Canada (Can. Ent. 98(4):416, 1966) in which he lists it as occurring on *Agropyron repens*.
- Sitomyzus rhois* (Monell). Det as *Glabromyzus rhois*. IX.61—1 (Testerman coll); 16-30.IX.63—1; 16-31.X.63—2; 2-23.X.69—2.
- \* *Takecallis arundinariae* (Essig). 12-23.X.69—1. Known only from bamboo in California but has also been collected in 1969 on Staten Island, NY.
- \* *Thecabius populiconduplifolius* Cowen. 16-31.X.63—1; 16-30.IX.63—1. Known only from *Populus* spp. and *Ranunculus* in Colo Pa and NY.
- Therioaphis trifolii* (Monell). 12-23.X.69—1.
- Tinocallis ulmifolii* (Monell). 14-24.VI.69—9; 12-23.X.69—1.

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## A NEW GENUS, STENASPILATODES

(LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE: ENNOMINAE)

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and

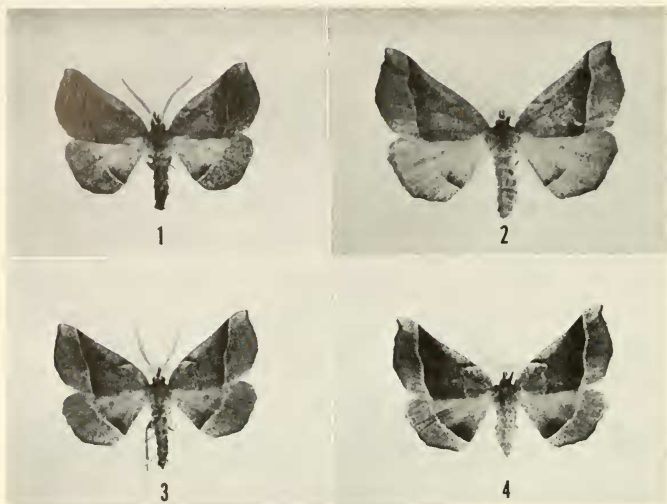
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ABSTRACT—A new genus, *Stenaspilatodes*, is proposed for *Caberodes antidiscaria* Walker, a species now included in the genus *Stenaspilates* Packard. The moths of the northern and southern populations and the male genitalia are figured.

A recent revision (Poole ms.) of the genus *Pergama* Herrich-Schäffer (*olim Pero* Herrich-Schäffer) of which *Stenaspilates* Packard is considered a junior synonym makes it necessary to erect a new genus for *Caberodes antidiscaria* Walker. This species has been placed in the genus *Gonodontis* Hübner, the genus *Metarranthis* Warren and was removed from that genus and placed in *Stenaspilates* by Rupert.

***Stenaspilatodes*** Franclemont and Poole, n. gen.

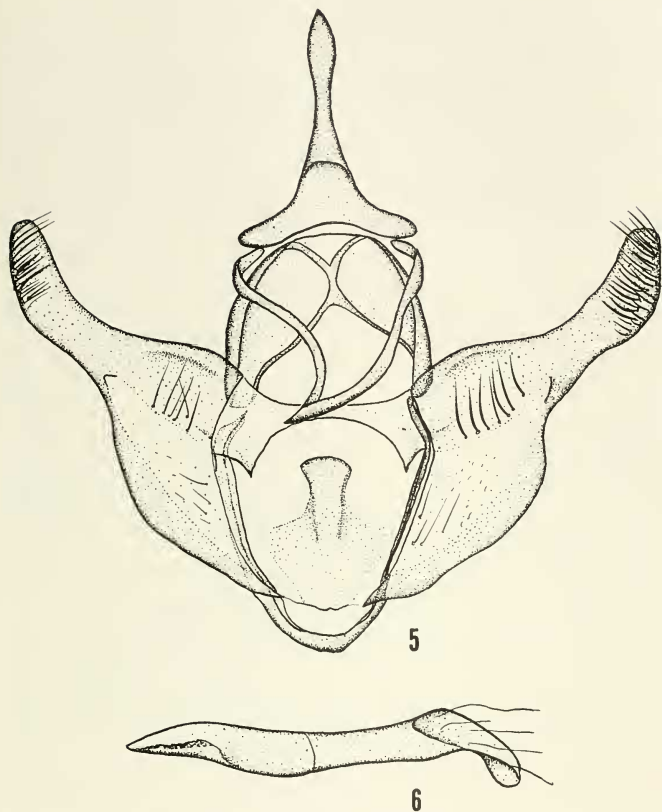
Type Species: *Caberodes antidiscaria* Walker, 1863. Present designation and monobasic.



Figs. 1-4. *Stenaspilatodes antidiscaria* (Walker): 1, male, Oneco, Manatee Co., Florida, 1 April 1954, J. G. Franclemont (Franclemont Collection); 2, female, Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Highlands Co., Florida, 30 March 1959, J. G. Franclemont (Franclemont Collection); 3, male, Wrangle Brook Road, Lakehurst, New Jersey, 26 June 1954, J. G. Franclemont (Franclemont Collection); 4, female, Wrangle Brook Road, Lakehurst, New Jersey, 4 June 1956, J. G. Franclemont (Franclemont Collection).

The species included in this genus is similar in general appearance to those in the genus *Pergama*, but the genitalia of the male and female are simplified and without the specializations of those of the species placed in that genus. The antennae of the male are pectinate and thus differ from most of the species placed in *Pergama*. The genus is probably most closely related to *Pergama* and possibly represents a reduction derivative from that complex.

*Description:* Superficially similar to *Pergama*. Antennae of male pectinate, the pectinations unscaled, of female simple; palpi long, ascending and porrect, exceeding the pointed frontal tuft of long hair-like scales by almost half their length; proboscis well developed. Thorax clothed with spatulate and hair-like scales intermixed, with a central, longitudinal scale ridge; foreleg with a prominent, long hair-pencil from base of epiphysis; hind tibia with two pairs of spurs; forewings with apices slightly produced, outer margins rounded; hindwings slightly angulate at veins R and  $Cu_1$ ; venation as in *Pergama*. Abdomen clothed with appressed scales, with an indication of lateral tufts on the segments in the male; male genitalia with valve narrowed toward apex, without the distinct costal fold characteristic of



Figs. 5-6. *Stenaspilatodes antidiscaria* (Walker): 5, male genitalia with aedoeagus removed, Lakehurst, New Jersey, 23-31 May, Frdk Lemmer, R. W. Poole genitalia slide 10047 (Cornell University Collection); 6, aedoeagus of male, same data as above.

*Pergama*, apex of valve spinous, gnathos simple, uncinata, uncus long, juxta simple; female genitalia with ostium not modified, bursa with a single, weak, stellate signum.

*Stenaspilatodes antidiscaria* (Walker), n. comb.

*Caberodes antidiscaria* Walker, 1862, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum, part 26:1513. Type locality: East

Florida. Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq. Location of Type: British Museum (Natural History)

*Caberodes antidiscaria*: Packard, 1876, Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, vol. 10, A Monograph of the Geometrid Moths or Phalaenidae, pl. 13, fig. 54. (An illustration of Walker's type.)

*Endropia lentaria* Hulst, 1886, Ent. Amer. 1:207 Type locality: Florida: Coll. Neumoegen, Coll. Hulst. Location of Type: United States National Museum.

Hulst described this species from four specimens; of these two are in the United States National Museum Collection, and one is in the American Museum of Natural History Collection; we do not know the whereabouts of the fourth specimen. One of the four specimens has customarily been accorded the status of "type" and has so been referred to in print. This specimen is in the United States National Museum from the Neumoegen Collection through the Brooklyn Museum Collection; it is designated the LECTOTYPE, and the data labels are as follows: "Central Florida; Col. B. Neumögen/ Collection Brooklyn Mus/ *Endropia lentaria* Hulst Type/ Type No. 34288 U.S.N.M./ ♂ genitalia on slide 9 June 1942 HWC 1656."

*Caberodes antidiscaria*: Hulst, 1887, Ent. Amer. 3:113. (*Endropia lentaria* Hulst synonymized with *Caberodes antidiscaria* Walker.)

*Caberodes antidiscaria*: Hulst, 1895, Ent. News 6:14. (Synonymy of *lentaria* and *antidiscaria* confirmed.)

*Gonodontis antidiscaria* (Walker): Hulst, 1896, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 23:374.

*Metarranthis antidiscaria* (Walker): McDunnough, 1938, Mem. So. California Acad. Sci. 1, Check List of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States of America, Part 1, Macrolepidoptera: 169.

*Stenaspilates antidiscaria* (Walker): Rupert, 1943, J. New York Ent. Soc. 51:134.

*Stenaspilates antidiscaria*: Forbes, 1948, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Memoir 274, Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States, Part 2: 82.

The soft violaceous brown color, the pectinate antennae of the male and the simple male genitalia will serve to identify this species. The moth ranges from south central Florida north to Lakehurst, New Jersey along the coast. The southern and northern populations are illustrated in figures 1-4. The northern specimens tend to be more sharply marked and more intensely colored.

The early stages and the foodplant of this species are not known.